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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 13, 1887.

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CLUVERIUS

The Prisoner's Book, and What It Is Meant To Do.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Willie Cluverius recently wrote a letter to Governor Lee urging him to visit the prisoner in jail if he could not have the prisoner brought to him. The supposed purpose of the invitation was that Cluverius might explain his case to the Governor.

When Jersnal's petition for Executive clemency was before the Governor his counsel proposed that an arrangement should be made by which Cluverius should be brought to the Capitol, there to be interrogated by the Governor, but the latter declined the proposition. He expressed a readiness to read anything that the accused might write, but forbore to pursue the extraordinary course of putting the petitioner through an examination. Cluverius did make a statement; the Governor read it and considered it, and decided that nothing contained in it warranted him in setting aside the judgment of the courts. That being his decision then, it is fair to assume that he has rejected this latter proposition. The *Dispatch* asked the Governor for leave to copy the letter of Willie Cleuverius and the reply thereto. The Governor said that he had no objection, but Willie Cluverius had requested him not to give the correspondence to the press. Willie Cluverius was then applied to, but he, too, declined to give the letters for publication. The *Dispatch* can therefore only state what it believes to be the gist of the matter—viz: That Willie Cluverius wishes the Governor to have a talk with the prisoner; that the Governor refused.

Cluverius having sent a request to the Hon. John S. Wise to visit him in jail that gentleman went to see him yesterday and had an interview with the prisoner lasting more than two hours. To a representative of the press, who approached him on the subject, Mr. Wise said that he had nothing for publication.

Cluverius's book will make about two hundred pages in print, and will be "a complete history of his life." It will be published with the hope that the receipts from it will, to some extent at least, reimburse his aunt, Mrs. Jane Tunstall, for the large expenditures for his defense which she has made. This lady, from being in very comfortable circumstances, has almost impoverished herself in providing means to fight the prisoner's battles. The book is written entirely by the prisoner. No other person has a hand in it, and he has received no assistance except from the Rev. Mr. Pitt, who has been good enough to do some copying for him. It is said that Cluverius writes in short sentences and puts his points well. It is not decided by whom or when the book will be published. Those nearest to the prisoner declare that there will be no confession; that the prisoner has nothing to confess.

The movement to secure signatures from the members of the General Assembly has met with ill success, and it now looks as if the death sentence will surely be executed on the 14th instant. The prisoner is hardly what can be called "resigned." Evidently hope has not yet died in his breast. His temperament is of the sanguine sort, and he is disposed to magnify every little thing that he sees questioning the justice of the verdict into a ray of hope. The decision of the Governor reprieving him from December 10th to January 14th was made to give the prisoner time to devote to spiritual affairs, and, while an extension will undoubtedly be asked for, there are, as yet, no signs that it will be granted.

To Make Your Town Prosper.

Don't fret. Talk about it. Write about it. Beautify the streets. Patronize the merchants. Be friendly to everybody. Elect good men to all offices. Don't grumble about hard times. Keep your side walks in good repair. Avoid gossip about your neighbors. Do your trading with home merchants. Sell all you can and buy all you can at home. If you are rich, invest something; employ somebody; be a 'rustler.' Remember that every dollar invested in permanent improvement is so much on interest. Be courteous to strangers that come among you, so that they may go away with good impressions. Always cheer on the men who go in for improvements; your portion of the cost will be nothing but what is just. Don't kick at an improvement because it is no at your own door, or for fear that your taxes will be raised fifty cents.

The Eternal Think.

A convict, on being removed from one prison to another, was asked how he liked his new home.

"Not at all," was the reply.

"Are you not clothed and fed as well here?"

"Yes, better."

"Is your labor harder?"

"No, not so hard."

"Are you not treated with kindness?"

"Yes."

"Then why not like it?"

"Because I am allowed to speak to no one. I go to the table and sit and think; I go about my work all day to think; and at night the iron door shuts me in my solitary cell to think! think! think! and I cannot endure it."

Can the mind contemplate a more dreadful condition than the remorse of a lost soul thinking through an endless eternity?

"Adam the goodliest man of men since born," still could not be called exactly enviable, for when he tilled the ground in the dewy twilight and caught a sharp touch of rheumatism, he had no Salvation Oil for his cure, and no twenty-five cents to try it.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

THE NEW YEAR BEGINS WITH A CHAPTER OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Awful Collision on the Chesapeake & Ohio—A Railway Casualty in New England.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 4, 1887.—The fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which left New York about 9 o'clock yesterday for Chicago, with five coaches and four sleepers, all well filled with passengers, collided with the eastern-bound freight seven miles east of this city, about 4 o'clock this morning. The fast train was about fifty minutes late and was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, passing Republic, a small station, like a flash. They rushed along to a curve one mile west of that town, when suddenly the engineer saw a freight train under full headway within one hundred yards of him. He at once applied brakes, reversed his engine, but it did no good, and the next instant the crash came, telescoping the coaches and piling them up on each other. To add consternation to the horrible scene fire broke out in the smoking car and soon spread to the other cars. Many were killed outright, while others, wedged in among the broken cars, were slowly consumed by the flames.

The screams of the wounded and dying were heartrending, but no assistance could be given until the farmers, awakened by the crash, came, and with other neighbors, worked like heroes to save the perishing. At this writing nineteen dead bodies have been recovered, and they lie burned and disfigured in the snow beside the track. Help was sent from Republic and this city as soon as the news was received. It is a fearful sight and recalls the Ashtabula horror of the winter of 1877.

The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad state that the freight train collision was caused by a misunderstanding of orders for the regulation of one or other of the trains.

No one in the sleepers was injured in the least. Among the passengers in the sleepers were Mrs. Fish, of Joliet, Ill., sister of Gen. Logan, and her son, Charles, neither of whom were injured. The shock was so terrific that farmers in the neighborhood took it to be an earthquake and were soon at the scene of the wreck. In the confusion of the wreck a hot dispute arose among the trainmen as to the responsibility of the disaster.

A special to the Cleveland *Leader* from Tiffin gives a graphic account of the collision:

At 1 o'clock an east bound freight train, in charge of Conductor Fletcher, pulled out of this city, having received orders to side track at the Scipio siding to allow the east bound express to pass. After the passenger train had gone, the conductor, being without special orders, exercised his own judgment and determined that inasmuch as he had half an hour to make the switch at Republic, a little less than five miles distant, before the arrival of the fast express from the east due at that point at 2 o'clock, he pulled out. The night was bitter cold and much difficulty was experienced in keeping up steam in the engine. Finally, at a point half a mile west of Republic, the train came to a stand-still, being unable to move further. Just here was a terrible mistake, which resulted in the destruction of so many lives and thousands of dollars worth of property. Although the conductor must have known that he was encroaching dangerously near the time of the express, he did not send out a signal until after his train had come to a standstill, and he had found it impossible to move any further. He then started forward with a lantern himself. At this point there is a sharp curve and Conductor Fletcher had not proceeded more than the length of twenty cars when he saw the headlight of the approaching express rounding the curve not more than forty rods distant and running at the lightning speed of sixty-three miles per hour. Horror-stricken with the knowledge that a frightful accident could not be averted he flashed his light in the face of engineer Lem Eastman. The latter at the same moment saw the light of the freight engine, and giving a wild shriek of the whistle for brakes, he reversed his engine and jumped for his life, crashing through the window of the cab, carrying the glass and sash with him, and alighting in the heavy snow drift. He escaped serious injury, his hurts being confined to a slight wound upon the knee. As he realized the danger he called to his fireman, William Fredericks, to save himself. The latter was engaged in stoking the fire and raised up a moment and stopped to glance forward as if to estimate the danger. This was fatal, as at that instant the crash came and poor Fredericks was pinned and crushed by the mass of wreck.

The effect of the collision can be better imagined than described. The engines of the two trains reared into the air like a pair of enraged living monsters, and then settled down upon the track driven into each other until the cylinders touched. The force of the impact jammed the baggage cars in the tender of the fast train. The express car into the baggage, and the smoker into the express. In less time than five minutes from the moment of the collision, and before any attempt at rescue could be made, the fire of the overturned stoves communicated to the woodwork and the flames leaped up in the air, their roar mingling with the cries of anguish of the imprisoned victims, to whom death in its most terrible form was a horrible presence. The train men and uninjured passengers were powerless, and could do nothing to rescue the sufferers.

The express train consisted of engine 726, a mail and baggage car, express, smoker, coach and two sleepers. The freight train consisted of engine 925 and sixteen loaded and a few empty gondolas. The smoker contained from twelve to fifteen passengers, some of whom were immigrants. Three men escaped alive, but their names were not learned. Baggage Master W. F. Gates, of Newark, was the only man in his car, and he was hurt in both legs, the left leg being cut in several places, and a splinter or rod had run into his right foot.

C. P. Bradley, of Washington, D. C., was found hanging from a window of the smoker, but his legs were fast and he could not be removed. There he remained until he was burned to death, and his charred remains fell to the ground a black and shapeless mass. He was conscious and gave his address to bystanders and also said that he was an officer of the Knights of Labor organization. He gave his watch and other valuables he could get from his pockets to Conductor Fletcher, of the freight train.

Joseph Postlethwaite, aged 57, and his sons, Spencer, aged 18, and Henry, aged 11, were sitting in the same seat in the smoker, and their charred remains were found in the ruins of the cars. Mr. Postlethwaite, his wife, two boys, a 7-year old girl by a former wife, a little boy of 5 years and a baby girl of two years. They had sold their farm of 180 acres in Witzell county, W. Va., and were moving to Chillicothe, Mo., near where Postlethwaite had a brother living, and where he was to make his future home. He had about $500 in cash, a check for $600 and several notes in his pocket, and these were burned with his body, leaving the poor widow with three children, no clothing except what she wore and fifty cents in money. Her husband and two boys had left her but a few moments before and gone from the coach to the smoker. Postlethwaite, as a half-melted medal found in the wreck indicated, was a soldier in the Union ranks in the late war, being a member of company A. 17th regiment, West Virginia volunteer infantry.

William Fredericks, foreman of the express, was caught between the tender and engine and lived for two hours, but it was found impossible to effect his release. His mother is a widow, and lives in Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Firemen, which organization took charge of his remains. His face in death depicted the agony of his suffering.

M. H. Parks, whose address could not be learned, was also wedged in the wreck and burned to death, after handing his money, letters and cards to one of the railroad employees. His body was also consumed, as were those of several others whose names are not known and perhaps never will be.

The scene at Chamberlain's undertaking establishment at Republic was one calculated to make the strongest heart quail. Ten shapeless trunks of human beings were stretched out in a row, like so many charred logs. There Postlethwaite and his two sons lay side by side, and seven others, none of whom could be recognized, and near them a mass of flesh and bones that may have been parts of bodies of dozens of people.

There were no doubt many more who perished in the wreck, as the number of persons who escaped and the remains recovered are not equal to the number reported in the smoking car. The number actually lost may never be known. A number of watches were found in the wreck.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., January 4.—At 8:30 A. M. the "Modoc" passenger train from Albany, which should have arrived here about 5 A. M., was badly wrecked at West Springfield. One passenger and one sleeping car were totally burned and several persons were badly injured, but none reported killed. The "Modoc" consisted of one baggage, one mail, two sleepers and several passengar cars, and is the Chicago express making close connection between Chicago and Boston.

A later account says that no one was killed, but that Charles S. Packard, of Westfield, was injured internally and it is thought he will die. About a dozen others were wounded, but not seriously.

Fourteen first-class Chicago and Western mail pouches and seventy-three pouches of second-class matter were burned. They contained much registered matter, and were destined for all parts of Eastern New England. Two corpses were on the train, and one of them was entirely consumed. About noon to-day, while workmen were clearing away the wreck, the charred remains of a man were found burned beyond recognition. An axle of one of the cars of the express train broke and threw the remainder of the train against a freight train that was passing on the track next to it, which threw the engine and tender of the freight train off the track. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were badly injured, the engineer being caught between the engine and tender. Those most injured on the express train were the occupants of the smoking car. Conductor Chapin, of the "Modoc," was badly injured, and has been brought to his home here. The passengers not seriously injured have gone east from this city on the "Governor's" train, leaving here at 9:30. The more seriously injured were carried to houses in the vicinity, and are being cared for by physicians from this city. The weather is very cold, the mercury standing at zero.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 4.—A west bound Erie express train, No. 13, collided with an engine, upon which were seven men, in South Port yard in this city, at 3 o'clock this morning. Conductor Wheeler had his collar-bone broken in two places. The engineer, fireman, express messenger and one brakeman were badly bruised, but not seriously injured. Two engines and one express car were wrecked. The west bound track was blocked for nine hours. Trains were also delayed at Painted Post by another wreck, in which several cars were burned and an Elmira brakeman was slightly injured.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., January 4.—A passenger train which arrived at Pewvukee at 6 o'clock to-night, passing the Mammoth ice house, ran into a sleighload of ice laborers and instantly killed three persons and fatally injured several others. Bert McConnell, a young man of this city, an old man named Anderson and his son were instantly killed.

A Texas Editor's Memorandum.

The editor of a Texas paper gives the following figures from a statistical memorandum of his life:

Been asked to drink	11,362
Drank	11,362
Requested to retract	416
Did retract	416
Invited to parties and receptions by parties fishing for puffs	3,333
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	3,300
Threatened to be whipped	170
Been whipped	0
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come to time	166
Been promised whisky, gin, etc., if he would go after them	5,610
Been after them	5,610
Been asked what's the news	300,000
Told	23
Didn't know	200,000
Lied about it	99,977
Been to church	2
Changed politics	32
Expect to change still	50
Gave to charity	$5.00
Gave for terrier dog	$25.00
Cash on hand	$1.00

ARMOUR & CO. BOYCOTTED.

A CIRCULAR FROM CHICAGO KNIGHTS OF LABOR

The Story of the Stock Yard Troubles Rehearsed—Sharp Arraignment of "the Largest Pork Packer in the World."

A secret circular has been issued by District Assemblies Nos. 57 and 136, Knights of Labor, of Chicago, as a boycott against P. D. Armour & Co. It was sent out some time ago, but has been kept a profound secret from the day of issuance, November 17, until recently. It is quite long. It begins with a sketch of the stock yards troubles. It says:

"The eight-hour movement of last spring culminated in the establishment of that beneficial system in the Union Stock Yards, commonly known as Packingtown. P. D. Armour, the largest pork and beef packer in the world, only yielded when through a combination of circumstances he found it impossible to do otherwise. The eight-hour system gave general satisfaction to the men, and nowhere upon this continent were there a more cheerful and willing lot of employees to perform their allotted task than the men of Packingtown.

"After the second week of the eight-hour system, the men had reached and passed the old ten-hour capacity. Notwithstanding this, P. D. Armour plotted day and night to overthrow a system which gave general satisfaction to the men, and placed him at no pecuniary disadvantage. Why? Simply because this domineering commercial autocrat had for once been forced to yield a point to his workers without his consent. To accomplish his purpose he organized the packers into a solid combination, and placed each member under a heavy bond to stand by the pool. On October 11 the packers demanded a return to ten hours, which caused a lock-out for one week, the men returning by order of T. B. Barry, member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor with an implied understanding that the retreat was but temporary, and that, an effort would be made in the near future when the eight-hour system should be reclaimed.

"Scarcely had the men returned, when Armour & Co. harassed them to sign an ironclad agreement, in which they were asked to renounce their allegiance to all labor organizations, particularly the Knights of Labor. It must be remembered that when T. B. Barry ordered a return to the ten-hour system for the time being, this order did not apply to the beef houses of Swift and Nelson Morris, who were still working on the eight-hour system and employed, in round numbers, about 3,500 men. On Monday, November 1, these two houses also demanded a return to ten hours. The men refused and a lockout ensued, which lasted one week before the general strike was ordered, which order was issued in conformity with a general belief that if the eight-hour day was to be reclaimed now was the time.

"The contest began. On the one hand stood the 20,000 wage-workers, many of whom had given years and years of toil in building up Phil Armour's millions, working early and late, including Sundays, with little or no time for thought or recreation. On the other hand stood Phil Armour and his pool, backed up by the militia of Illinois and Pinkerton assassins, who but a few days ago murdered in cold blood without any provocation whatever, one of our esteemed citizens, Terence Begley. These mercenaries of capital were called out four days before the lock-out occurred to coerce our workingmen in the name of the law, when on our statute books stands one that is a dead letter, which states eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

"Phil Armour, at whose instigation these cutthroats were employed, is morally responsible for Terence Begley's death. Phil Armour, who gambles in 'puts' and 'calls,' contrary to the laws of God and man, who 'puts' the farmer at a disadvantage when he buys, and 'calls' for extortionate 'bull' prices when he sells; Phil Armour, who organizes pools and rings for the purpose of fleecing the public on all the necessaries of life, crowding all smaller competitors to the wall, spreading ruin and disaster everywhere, now demands that the organized workers shall renounce their pledges to the Knights of Labor and kindred associations, and become his willing slaves."

Reference is then made to the resolutions of the Packers' Association boycotting labor organizations; also to the fact that they were publicly rescinded. "But," says the circular, "for the purpose of deception, they were replaced by another agreement almost equally obnoxious, while the importation of 'scab' labor, black and white, still continues, proving the fact that the design of Phil Armour is to victimize our brethren, many of whom have been in his employ for years, and have committed no other offence except that they were loyal to the cause of labor; Phil Armour, who controls hogs and cattle, pork and beef, now attempts to crush organized labor."

Then follows an appeal, or boycott, in the following singular terms: "Fellow-workmen, will you stand by and see it done? If the instincts of liberty are not dead within you, you will stand by us and let this domineering autocrat know that while he may be enabled to employ 'scab' labor, American society will refuse to eat his meats when to do so is at the expense of human liberty and common justice. We do not believe that his meat is as good as it used to be. We find that it is unpalatable and indigestible, put up under such circumstances, and are satisfied that every loyal worker will share in that opinion. We, therefore, ask the assistance of all our friends."

The English Queen Failing Very Fast.

From the New York World.

The Queen is breaking very rapidly and she is concious that her life cannot be spared many years longer. The only shadow over the jubilee year that opens to-day is the genral apprehension among the people of England that the Queen may not live till the year is completed. The appearance of old age is most clearly marked in her jubilee portrait, which has just been completed and placed in the gallery leading to her private apartments at Windsor.

The cold wave went far down into the "Sunny South" last week. The snow was deep in Louisiana, where snow seldom falls. Ice formed even in Mexico.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Condensed from the Raleigh News and Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 5, 1887.

The Senate was called to order at 12 m. by the president, Lieut. Gov. Stedman, who said:

"Senators: By virtue of the provisions of the constitution, it devolves upon me to preside over this body when organized. I shall endeavor to discharge the duty thus imposed upon me impartially and justly. I trust that each one of us may so act his part, that when our deliberations have closed and this session has ended, we may realize that we have contributed to the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State. The Senate will come to order for the purpose of organization."

The clerk was directed to call the roll of the Senatorial districts.

There was some dispute about Senator Clark taking his seat, but the president decided that he was entitled to it, on account of his having a certificate which conformed to the requirements of the statute, this decision to be subject to any further decision of the Senate.

The president then administered the oath of office to the Senators and a quorum of Senators being present, the organization was proceeded with.

For Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Pemberton placed in nomination Mr. R. M. Furman. Mr. Sanders placed in nomination Mr. Huggins, from Onslow, but later withdrew the nomination. Mr. Furman was unanimously elected.

For sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Webb nominated Mr. Wiley V. Clifton.

Mr. Cook seconded the nomination. Mr. Clifton was unanimously elected.

Mr. Pou moved to send a message to the House, advising them that the Senate was ready for business. Carried.

Mr. Shober moved the appointment of a committee to act with a House committee to inform the Governer that the House and Senate were ready for business.

On motion the Senate adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. Thursday, 6th.

HOUSE.

The House of Representatives met at 12 o'clock. There was a large attendance of spectators and great interest was manifested in the opening proceedings and organization of the body.

Col. J. D. Cameron, chief clerk of the House, began the roll call by counties, and the members of the lower branch of the legislature came forward and presented their certificates of election, Mayor W. H. Dodd, as magistrate, administering the oath. On the call of Craven county, which is entitled to one representative, two certificates of election were presented, one from the board of county canvassers declaring the election of W. B. Lane, and one from Sheriff Hahn, of Craven county, declaring the election of John E. Hussey. Col. Cameron declared Mr. W. B. Lane to be the representative-elect for the present.

On the call of Surry county Mr. Pritchard, of Madison county, gave notice that a contest as to the election in Surry would be made.

On the call of Wilson county, Gov. C. H. Brogden, of Wayne, gave notice of contest as to the election.

At the close of the roll call 118 members were found to be present, and the house was declared open for business. The first business was the election of a Speaker, and nominations were declared in order.

When this announcement was made a stillness fell upon the House, and the most intense interest was manifested in every face. It was generally known that Mr. Lee S. Overman would be nominated by the democrats and that he would poll the full democratic vote. It was not positively known how all the independents would vote, though it was generally known that a majority of them favored the nomination of J. R. Webster, and that if nominated he would receive the full vote of the republicans. In any event the vote would be close—with the chances of success about equal for both sides.

Mr. N. H. Macon, of Franklin, broke the silence by rising and simply nominating Mr. J. R. Webster, of Rockingham.

Mr. Leazar, of Iredell, then took the floor, and presented the name of Mr. Lee S. Overman, of Rowan. The nomination was received with cheers by the democrats.

Mr. Webster then took the floor and said: "Before the House proceeds to ballot, I feel that it would be but justice to the members of the House and to my constituents that my position should be known. I am an independent democrat. My opposition to the democratic pary does not extend to the fundamental principles that underlie it. In the canvass, on the stump, I again and again professed allegiance to the democratic party. In national politics I stand with that staunch and noble Pennsylvania democratic leader, Samuel J. Randall. In State politics I am with the democratic party with one or two exceptions, the principal one being the county government question, and my opposition to that does not extend to a full repeal of the measure. I have not sought to be nominated for the Speakership of this House; I have made no alliance with any man or party which would hamper my free and impartial work as Speaker, and if I am elected to the position it must be done with the understanding that I am a democrat. My preference is to work on the floor of this House, but the question must be decided by you."

Mr. J. M. Worth, of Randolph, took the floor and said: "I feel it my duty to say something about independents; particularly do I wish to invoke, for a man like Mr. Webster, who comes here as a democrat and allows himself to be used as a means of defeating democratic measures, that the Lord may have mercy on him."

A ballot was then taken and the vote was as follows:

Webster—Messrs. Bingham, Blevins, Brogden, Cankler, Chappell, Cheek, Chilcutt, Copeland, Crawford, of McDowell, Crenshaw, Crisp, Croom, Davis, Dorsett, Ellis, Ewart, Green, Halstead, Hinton, Holloway, Hoover, Howe, Lindsay, Macon, Mangum, Morgan, McKinnon, Newsom, Oakley, Paschall, Pearson, Person, Pittman, Pinnix, Pritchard, Pritchett, Rawles, Sanders, Sharp, Snell, Speller, Snipes, Sorrell, Stewart, Swain, Temple, Tilley, Turner, Ward, Watson of Vance, Webster of Caswell, Wells, White of Halifax, White of Perquimans, Williams of Yancey, Williamson, Wimberly, Woody, York.—59.

Overman—Messrs. Abell, Allman, Ashcraft, Beeson, Bell, Bennett, Blount, Cherry, Crawford of Haywood, Doughton, Dever, Evans, Farmer, Franklin, Felton, Fries, Gatling, Gray, Hampton, Harrington, Hayes, Holman, Holt, Hull, Kell, King, Lane, Leazar, Long, Lyon, Manning, Martin, Meares, Mills, Moore, McClure, McMillan, Osborn, Parham, Parson, Patton, Proctor, Redding, Regan, Shaw, Schenck, Southerland, Stancil, Stevens, Surratt, Sutton, Thomas, Watson of Hyde, Watters, Watts, Wilson, Worth.—57.

Overman 57; Webster 59. Messrs. Overman and Webster were paired.

Mr. Webster was declared elected Speaker.

The election of chief clerk was next in order.

Col. J. D. Cameron was put in nomination for chief clerk by the democrats, and Mr. G. M. Bulla was put in nomination by Mr. York. The vote stood 60 for Bulla and 58 for Cameron. Speaker Winston voted for Mr. Bulla. On this vote Mr. Lindsey voted with the Democrats. Mr. Parham, however, voted for Mr. Bulla. These were the only changes.

On motion of Mr. York, the House adjourned until 12 o'clock Thursday.

HOUSE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6.—At noon the House was called to order by Speaker Webster. The first business of the day was the election of a Reading Clerk. W. G. Burkhead, of Durham county, was nominated. Richmond Pearson seconded the nomination, and a Republican named Pinnix called on his party to vote for Burkhead. A ballot being taken Burkhead got all the votes, save two for John C. Gorman and one for D. L. Ellis.

Pearson nominated for Engrossing Clerk William M. Davies, of Henderson county; the Democrats nominating Peter R. Hatch, of Chatham. In nominating Davies, Richmond Pearson made what was really an attempted defence of independent views. He said that Davies had antagonized the county government system. His views were those of Mr. Webster. A ballot being taken Davies received 61 votes and Hatch 56; the latter getting the Democratic vote.

The next business was the election of a doorkeeper, and for this position Mr. Overman nominated D. R. Julian, of Rowan, while Dr. York neminated Jake Hallybarton, of Burke. Some of the Independents departed from their rule of voting with the Republicans, and Julian was elected.

The Republican caucus held this morning had agreed upon Burkhead, Davies and Julian. Pearson had promised yesterday, openly, that Burkhead and Julian should be elected. Speaker Webster voted for Julian.

For Assistant Doorkeeper two names were placed before the House—one that of Reitzel, of Catawba, by the Democrats; the other was Morris King, of Orange. Somewhat of a sensation was created by John H. Williamson, a colored Republican of Franklin, casting his vote for Reitzel. Williamson said that a compact made had been broken, and he would show his manhood by voting for Reitzel. This elicited great applause from the Democratic side of the House. The result of the ballot was the election of Reitzel by a vote of 63 to 52. This was cheered loudly by the Democrats.

The new officers were all sworn in by the Speaker. The House was then declared organized and the Governor was notified of its readiness to receive his message. The rules of the last House were adopted.

Hoover, a representative from Wake, offered a resolution empowering Governor Scales to offer a reward of $1,000 for W. L. Bingham, the murderer of Miss Lizzie B. Turlington. After some discussion the resolution was tabled.

A lively debate arose on a resolution offered by Mr. White, of Perquimans, to instruct our Senators to use their influence and vote for the Blair bill. York and some others loudly urged the passage of the bill. The Democrats urged that the discussion of the matter be postponed until noon next Saturday, making it a special order. There was an evident eagerness to push the matter through and thus get an expression of opinion, but finally the resolution to postpone passed.

The Governor's message was received but not read.

At 1:30 o'clock the House adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

The attendance during the day was large and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The Governor's message is a document of thirty three pages. It endorses the work of the Tax Commission; speaks in the highest terms of the work of the Department of Agriculture; urges the work of development of the oyster interest; endorses the industrial school; desires the extension of the school terms to four months; asks for an appropriation for the State Guard so as to permit biennial encampments; urges increase of the number of Superior Court Justices to five; recommends an increase of salaries of Governor, Judges, Secretary of State, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General and Adjutant General.

The Senate met at noon. Four Senators were sworn in, making the entire number. David B. Nicholson, of Sampson, was elected Reading Clerk unanimously. John W. Gudger beat J. M. Alexander for Enrolling Clerk. A. M. Noble, of Johnston, was elected Assistant Doorkeeper. All these officers were sworn in.

Senator Lockhart gave notice of a contest of the seat of C. C. Clark of Craven.

Several bills, of minor importance, were introduced.

Senator Shaw, of the First District, announced the death of his colleague, Senator Gregory. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and in respect to Mr. Gregory's memory the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 7.

There was quite a shower of resolutions and bills to-day. Two resolutions in regard to the Blair bill were put on the calendar to come up to-morrow, when the resolution on that bill is the special order.

Bills to repeal the county government law were offered by Pinnix, Pearson and Ewart. The former's bill is for the entire State; that of Pearson is for Buncombe county, while Ewart's is for Henderson, Buncombe and several other transmontane counties. Pearson also offered a bill to alter the present stock law for Buncombe, so as to allow the people to vote thereon.

Horner, colored, of Wake, offered a bill to repeal the stock law for Wake.

Bills for the increase of the Supreme Court Justices to five were offered by Sutton and Overman.

Pritchard introduced a bill to prohibit the importation of deadly weapons, while Sutton offered one for the better protection of mechanics and laborers.

The first bill to pass was one introduced by Oakley of Orange, to incorporate the Blackwell Durham Co-operative Company, with a capital of $2,000,000. Oakley stated that it would bring $1,000,000 capital into the State. It passed under a suspension of the rules.

Official notice was filed by Pritchard, Republican, of a contest by Brem, Republican, for the seat of Shadrach Franklin, the member from Surry.

Speaker Webster announced the appointment of the following committees:

On Judicial—Overman, chairman; Sutton, Ewart, Felton, Lyn, Thomas, Parsons, Doughton, Gray, Abell and Jordan. (Of these nine are Democrats.)

On Privileges and Elections—York, Crawford, of Haywood, Fries, Pritchard, Felton, Pearson, Candler, Paschal, McMillan, Lindsay, Pinnix, Saunders, Cherry, Kell, Oakley, Evans, Chilcutt, Spellar and Ward. (Of the nineteen only seven are Democrats and four are independents.)

Governor Scales' message, which though sent to both branches of the Asembly yesterday was not then read, was read in full and thus made public officially.

A message came in from the Senate stating that it was ready to vote for Enrolling Clerk. That official is elected on joint ballot. A motion was made and adopted that the House go into the election and appoint tellers. The Republicans in a few moments showed their hands by moving to reconsider the vote by which they had decided to elect. A Democrat moved to table the motion to reconsider, whereupon the Radicals called for the ayes and nays. The result of this call was to again show the hands of the Republicans and Independents, who stood together and voted no, to manifest their opposition to any measure proposed by the Democratic Senate. It was really an important revelation, though brought about by such a trivial matter. The vote was—nays 57, ayes 54; so the motion to table was lost.

A request being made by a Democrat for a reason why the election should not be held now, a Republican said it was not the proper time. Mr. Pearson said the real reason was that the member from Craven in a seat here had no right thereto. Until that matter was settled the vote would not be taken. The member from Craven (Mr. Lane) he declared had no sheriff's certificate of election. That certificate was held by a black man.

Col. Holt said the matter of electing an Enrolling Clerk had nothing to do with the question of the right of a member to a seat. That would be settled by the House at the proper time and in the usual way.

Mr. Leazer made a vigorous speech and said at the doors of the Republicans and Independents lay the charge of obstructing the regular legislative business until they could make every attempt to control the majority on joint ballot. Leazer's point was a good one, and showed the shifty radicals and their new bedfellows in their true light.

Pritchard attacked the Democrats for having, as he charged, deferred the settling of contested election cases until the very close of the session.

Dr. Worth hit the Republicans a hard blow by saying that Lane had presented a certificate, just as Hussey had, in the Craven county case. He said the Republicans knew this.

Mr. Lane next spoke and said he had presented a certificate from the sheriff.

After quite a number of other members had discussed the matter, a vote was taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House had decided to go into an election. The result was—in favor of reconsideration 57, in opposition to it 56. As soon as this was announced ex-Governor Brogden moved to table the Senate's message. Col. Holt said such action would be the grossest discourtesy to the Senate. Several Radicals thereupon expressed a desire to go on record. Brogden's motion prevailed—57 to 54—the Radicals and Independents pulling together. So the Radical-Independent House threw down the gauntlet to the Democratic Senate.

Elihu White, Radical, from Perquimans, offered a resolution declaring that John E. Hussey was entitled to the seat now held by W. B. Lane from Craven. The resolution went over.

At 1 o'clock the House adjourned until 11 to-morrow.

To-day's work has caused nearly as much excitement as the election for Speaker. Everybody knows now how to place the Radicals and their new allies.

SENATE.

Notice was given of a contest by Robbins for the seat held by Thorpe, Democrat, from the Seventh District.

Among the bills introduced was one to permit the counties to put convicts sentenced to terms in jail at work on public improvements.

A resolution was adopted creating a committee to act with a House committee to arrange for heating the Capitol.

The following committees were appointed:

Privileges and Elections—Fields, Adams, Alexander, Warren, Turner, Cooke, Winston.

Corporations—Williamson, Webb, Bailey, Williams, of Davidson, Purcell, McCormack, Cooke.

Salaries and Fees—Pemberton, Stevenson, McIver, Warren, Shaw, Saunders, Sutton.

Insurance—Thorpe, Pemberton, Stevenson, Tull, Spruill, Lillington, Morrow.

Judiciary—Adams, Warren, Pemberton, Clark, Fields, Pou, Webb, Williams, of Davidson, Elias, Kerr, Turner, Shober, Cooke, Winston, Lockey.

(Continued on second page.)

Expensive Diamonds to Look at.

From the Boston Commercial.

"Let me show you some of this diamond jewelry?" said the persuasive salesman to a puzzled Christmas buyer.

"Naw," said the other, "cost too much."

The wily merchant pulled out another tray and said:

"It don't cost anything to *look* at diamonds, Mr. Margin."

The shopper jingled four cartwheel dollars sadly in his pocket and sighed:

"Yes, it does, though; cost me a hundred dollars to see five diamonds in another man's hand last night."

Archibald Forbes, the English war correspondent, will return from Europe this month and pass the remainder of the season in Washington with his American wife, who was a Miss Meigs of that city.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from first page.)

SENATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 8, 1887.—Bills were introduced and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. Lockey, a bill to more certainly secure to the mechanic and unskilled laborer the payment of their wages or earnings. Finance.

The contestant for the seat of Mr. Thrope withdrew his contest.

The bill to incorporate the Blackwell Co-operative Tobacco Co., passed its second reading and was placed upon the calendar.

A message from the House announced that the House would be ready to elect an enrolling clerk at 11.45 o'clock.

A motion was made and carried that the Senate concur in the election.

Mr. Pemberton nominated Mr. J. M. Brown; Mr. Webb seconded the nomination.

Mr. Cook nominated Mr. E. R. Ellis; Mr. Lockey seconded the nomination.

Mr. Brown was elected by a majority vote in both houses, and was sworn in by the president.

Mr. Pou moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Blackwell Co-operative Tobacco Co. be voted on. The bill passed the third reading and was enrolled.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution to appoint an additional member of the committee on military affairs. The resolution was adopted and Mr. Warren was appointed.

A resolution was offered authorizing the appointment of a joint committee consisting of three Senators and five members of the House to inquire into sheep husbandry, and that all matters pertaining to it be referred to that committee. Informally passed over.

The Senate adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

(During Friday's proceedings Mr. Cook introduced a bill to establish a Code of Evidence, which was referred to the committee on judiciary and ordered to be printed.)

The Senate judiciary committee is composed as follows: Messrs. Adams, Warren, Pemberton, Clark, Pou, Fields, Webb, Williams of Davidson, Elias, Kerr, Turner, Shober, Cook, Winston and Lockey.

HOUSE.

Mr. Lyon, dem., intoduced a petition from citizens of White Oak township, in Bladen county, relative to the stock law. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. King, dem., petition from citizens of Onslow, Jones and Lenoir counties, in regard to convict labor. Internal improvements.

The chair announced the reception of a petition in relation to the contested seat of Mr. Shadrack Franklin, of Surry county.

Mr. Pritchard, rep., bill to incorporate the Dry Branch Church, in Madison county. Corporations.

Mr. Thomas, dem., resolution requesting Congress to appoint additional life-saving stations along our coast. Calendar.

Mr. Lane, dem., resolution of instructions to the judiciary committee.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Holt, dem., an act to amend chap. 257 laws of 1885. Finance.

Mr. Crenshaw, rep., an act to repeal chap. 106 laws 1885 relative to the stock law. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Shaw, dem., an act to make 10 hours constitute a day's work. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. McClure, dem., an act for the relief of sheriffs and tax-collectors. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Lyon, dem., an act for the relief of the sheriffs in collecting arrears of taxes. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Shaw, dem., an act to amend section 3,405 of the code. Commmittee on fisheries.

Mr. Hoover, rep., resolution requesting that a special committee of three be appointed to devise means to heat the capitol and report Monday. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Lyon, dem., an act to amend sections 1,874-5 of the Code. Counties, cities and towns.

Mr. Lyon, dem., an act to amend section 366, laws 1885, in relation to the stock law. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Gray, dem., an act for the punishment of secret crimes. Judiciary.

Mr. King, dem., an act to pay certain school orders of Onslow county. Education.

Mr. Sutton, dem., an act to define justifiable homicide. Judiciary.

Mr. Sutton, dem., an act to provide for a prosecuting attoney in each county. Judiciary.

Mr. Sutton, dem., an act concerning the bonds of clerks of the superior courts. Judiciary.

The speaker announced the following committees:

Education—Messrs. Leazar, Doughton, White of Perquimans, McMillan, Turner, Hilman, Fries, Hoover, Paschall, Pinnix, Bingham, Stancill., Overman, Osborne, Williamson, Watson of Hyde, Webster of Caswell.

Insurance—Messrs. Sutton, White of Perquimans, Pearson, Pritchard, Leazer, Ewart, Abell, Pinnix, Parsons, Hoover.

Finance—Messrs. Worth, Halsted, Pritchard, Bennett, White of Perquimans, Sutherland, Pinnix Fries, Morgan, Stancill, Crisp, McClure, Wells, Lane, York, Allman, Mangum, Temple, Holman and Kell.

Mr. Leazer, dem., moved to proceed with the election of enrolling clerk. Mr. Pearson, ind., seconded the motion, stating that he was not present when Mr. Lane, of Craven ,presented his certificate of election, but had been misinformed about the matter. He had since learned that Mr. Lane held the certificate of his election and he was ready to proceed with the election.

The speaker (Mr. Holt, in the chair,) appointed Messrs. Leazar, dem., and York, rep., as tellers.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they were ready to proceed with the election of an enrolling clerk, and the chairman announced that nominations were in order.

Mr Overman, dem., placed in nomination Mr. J. M. Brown, of Stanly county.

Mr. Long, ind., placed in nomination Mr. D. R. Ellis, of Wilson county.

Mr. Turner, rep., seconded the nomination of Mr. Elis, and Mr. Paschall, ind., seconded the nomination of Mr. Brown.

A joint ballot was taken and the tellers announced that Mr. Brown received 93 votes and Mr. Ellis received 67 votes. Mr. Brown was declared elected.

The hour for the special order having arrived the house took up the resolution of Mr. White of Perquimans, instructing our Congressmen to vote for the Blair bill.

Mr. Pearson had introduced a resolution relative to the internal revenue system to be considered in connection with the Blair bill.

Mr. Overman said that Mr. Pearson's resolution was out of order as he had not introduced it at the proper time, and upon this there was quite a discussion between Messrs. Overman and Pearson. The chair ruled that the first resolution was in order and the resolution was adopted, 104 yeas and 5 nays. Messrs. Felton, Pearson, Lindsey, Williamson and Mills voting in the negative.

Mr Pearson asked that his resolution in regard to the internal revenue system be referred to the committee on education with instructions to report on it Wednesday morning. It was ordered that it be made a special order for Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Mills, dem., by consent introduced an act in relation to the capitol and public library. Calendar.

Mr. Oakley, ind., by consent introduced an act to charter the Durham & Northern Railroad Company, which was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Halstead, rep., a resolution to authorize the Governor to increase the reward for W. L. Bingham, the murderer of Miss Lizzie B. Turlington, from $400 to $800. Lost.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Parsons until Thursday morning.

Adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

SENATE.

January 10.—By Mr. Pemberton, a bill to amend Sec. 1, 2 and 4 of article 10 of the State Constitution, reducing the personal property exemption to two hundred dollars, the homestead in real property to three hundred dollars; and repeal all exemptions for work and labor done, as to all debts, after ratification by the people. Judiciary.

Mr. Williamson, an act to repeal the act creating a county board of education. Education.

Mr. Lockey, a bill to prohibit the employment of children under 15 years af age, to work in work-shops, mines and factories. Agriculture, minerals and mining.

Mr. Purcell, a resolution requesting the secretary of the state to furnish each member of the general assembly with a copy of the Colonial Records.

Mr. McCormick, who was appointed on the committee to devise some way of heating the Senate was greatly incensed by the inefficient way in which the Senate chamber was heated. He had found out that the greatest heat that could be obtained under the present process was about fifty-six or fifty-eight degrees, being only thirty degrees warmer than the temperature on the outside; that owing to the fact that the fires were ten inches above the level of the floor, all the members suffered with cold feet. He thought that a skylight should be placed so that the humid gases arising from the bituminous coal fires might escape, as it was very trying to the lungs. He said he did not think the people of North Carolina would value the life of their Senators in dollars and cents; and that if he thought the people from the section he represented would do so, he would resign his seat. He therefore thought that the Senate should pass a bill giving out the contract to some government architect who was competent to do such work.

No immediate steps were taken.

Mr. Alexander said that he was advised by the majority of Senators, to move that the bill be taken up to save the voters of the fifth district the expense of an election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. J. W. Reid's resignation.

The bill was taken up and passed its second and third reading and sent to the House without engrossment.

HOUSE.

Mr. Sutton, dem., a resolution asking a repeal of the internal revenue law and abolishing the system. Calendar.

Mr. Mills, dem., a resolution asking that a joint committee be appointed to take in consideration all bills in regard to the changes of the constitution of the State. The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Holt, dem., moved that a joint committee, consisting of seven from the House and five from the Senate, be appointed to consider the question of the appointment of a railroad commission. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had passed Senate bill 37, a resolution concerning the vacancy in the 5th congressional district, and authorizing the Governor not to order an election to fill the vacancy, and asked the concurrence of the House. Which on motion of Mr. Holt was done.

Mr. Sutton, dem., moved to take up his resolution to abolish the internal revenue system. It was referred to the committee on education, to be considered at the same time as Mr. Pearson's (ind.) resolution of a similar nature.

Mr. Pinnix, rep., moved to print the bill to repeal the present system of county government, and make it a special order for Friday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Shaw, dem., wanted it made a special order for Tuesday.

Mr. Holt, dem., thought the bill should go before a committee and let the committe make a report on it, as that was what the committees were appointed for. Did not know what was in the bill.

Mr. Pinnix, rep., withdrew his motion, and moved to refer it to the committee on corporations, with instructions to report, and make it a special order for Tuesday, the 18th.

Mr. Lyon, dem., wanted the time for the special order to be Tuesday, the 25th, as he would be absent about the 18th, and wanted to be present when the matter came up.

Mr. York, rep., thought it a matter of vital importance. The people wanted to know what the legislature was going to do, and thought the matter should not be postponed.

Mr. Lyon said that no doubt each man had made up his mind, but that he had some statistics as to the working of the law in Bladen county, and thought the gentleman from Wilkes would be glad to have him absent. The question was then upon the postponement of the resolution until Tuesday the 25th, upon which Mr. Pinnix called for ayes and nays. The call was sustained and the vote was 54 ayes and 53 nays.

Mr. Overman, dem., rose to a point of personal privilege, saying that in his reference on Saturday to Mr. Pearson as being a traitor to the Democratic party, and co-operating with the republicans, he might have used words that were unparliamentary, and for that he wished to ask pardon; he did not intend to be personal in his remarks, but did without hesitation denounce Mr. Pearson's politics.

Mr. Macon, rep., was glad to hear Mr. Overman take back what he had said, for he "had his gun already loaded" for the gentleman from Rowan.

Mr. Overman, dem., had nothing to retract, but again denounced Mr. Pearson's politics.

Mr. Pearson, ind., had anticipated the action of Mr. Overman, and it gave him pleasure to hear him. They had different ideas of democrats, for there were two kinds of democrats. Mr. Overman was of one kind and he was of another kind. Many think that in order to be a democrat you must follow the dictates of all their conventions, caucuses, &c., and vote for the party nominees, whether they are good bad, or indifferent. He did not think so. He did believe in the principles of the democratic party, but did not believe their leaders. He cited the nomination of two gentlemen from Rockingham county in the last campaign for Congress from the 5th district, alluding to Mr. Reid, the democratic nominee, as shining then like a polished diamond, but shining now, away from all railroads and telegraph lines. He voted for a better democrat than Mr. Reid.

Mr. Overman said that Mr. Pearson, independent, voted against Mr. Brown for engrossing clerk, who was an honest democrat, and voted for the republican, and he believed that Mr. Pearson was "going back home." "Home, sweet home." The first time he ever heard of Mr. Pearsou, he was filling an office under a republican administration. He comes here and his first speech is abusing the democratic party, setting himself up as the great apostle, and putting himself against Vance and Ransom. Cox is wrong and he is the great apostle of the democratic party.

Mr. Pearson, ind., said Mr. Overman was wrong in saying that he personally denounced Vance, Ransom or any other leader of the party.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 13, 1887.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Mr. J. W. Reid has tendered his resignation as a member of the Forty-ninth Congress. The Legislature sent a resolution to the Governor, asking him not to order an election to fill the vacancy, on account of the shortness of the unexpired term.

More earthquake shocks were felt in Charleston and Summerville last week. They were very perceptible, and caused some alarm, but no damage was done. The mountainous country in Maryland was also visited by violent shocks and loud rumblings on he 3rd inst. The people were greatly alarmed.

We are glad to state that Secretary L. Q. C. Lamar is married at last. The reporters of newspaper gossip can now turn their attention in another quarter. Mr. Lamar was married on Thursday morning, 6th inst., to Mrs. Henrietta Holt. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride in Macon, Ga.

The war clouds are still lowering over Europe. Two or three corps of Red Coats are being mobilized; but the report has been circulated that preparations are only being made for the troops to take part in Queen Victoria's jubilee. If Europe will go to war, and the prices of the products of this country will go up in consequence, we say let us have it now before the farmers get rid of their few remaining bales of cotton and bushels of wheat and corn.

Dr. McGlynn has been deposed by the Church of Rome from the pastorship of St. Stephen's in New York for active assistance given Mr. Henry George in the latter's political movements. Father McGlynn is said to be a man of adility and education, and is very popular. The New York *Star* says: "The friends of the deposed priest sympathize with him deeply, and a contribution for his benefit is being taken up by the priests who were his pupils in the Propoganda. Thousands of men and women, and not all Catholics, are watching the McGlynn case with interest, and sympathy is with the deposed pastor to a great extent."

Mr. George, through his paper, the *Standard*, is fiercely attacking the Cathlic Church. The Catholic press of course upholds the Church in its action.

Father McGlynn at one time, we believe, rendered help to the land-league movement in Ireland, for which he was censured by the Church and made to desist.

RAILWAY SERVICE AND THE SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

We print on our first page an account of a horrible railroad collision in Ohio. The evidence brought out at the coroner's inquest over the mangled and cremated victims leads to the belief that engineer Kiler of the freight train was drunk. Somebody must have been either drunk or guilty of criminal negligence. The great numbers of people who are annually killed in railway collisions is growing appalling. The deadly heating stoves used in the coaches prove as fatal in case of accidents as the crashing timbers or the crushing wheels of the iron monster.

The New York *Star* in this connection very aptly says:

As luck would have it, the very day set apart by the magnates of the eastern system of railroads for a jubilee and praise meeting of their train and station men at the Grand Central depot was marked by a most shocking accident upon one of the great trunk lines of the west.

Of course no reference to disaster was made in the congratulatory addresses of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Depew. Indeed, the latter gentleman spoke in his most happy and humorous vein. There was but one railroad in the United States—the New York Central. Express trains in Germany make twenty miles an hour, and then stop twenty minutes for refreshments; the railroad business is pure democracy; there is no promotion by kisses; Central railroad men average five baths a year; the devil is good company for railroad men—to avoid, etc.

And so the gifted speaker went on, amid shouts of laughter and continued cheering, but all through his sparkling address we search in vain for a single caution that eternal vigilance is the price of good railway service; that human life is more precious than dividends; that safety is the first consideration, speed secondary; that the godliness of precaution, prudence, forethought and presence of mind should be placed before cleanliness by the president and away down to the water boy.

Surely Mr. Depew must have had it in mind that the conditions of the day might have been easily reversed; that the Baltimore and Ohio employees might have been jubilating while the Central men gathered up the dead and dying and faced the coroner's jury with the best plea available. He must have known that most of the railroad crossings on the Vanderbilt system are unprotected by either gates or flagmen; that the constant shriek of the locomotive, the only warning vouchsafed to vehicles and foot passengers, is an intolerable nuisance to travelers and to householders along the line, and spares few lives. He must have remembered that one of the most crowded and popular routes to Boston, the Shore line, over which are run the fastest and the slowest trains in the world, consists of but a single track, with the same dangerous curves and the same liability to disaster that proved so horribly realistic on the Baltimore and Ohio, and it is needless to remind him that the same old deadly stoves and oil lamps are in use.

We would not detract by an iota from the pleasurable, friendly and congratulatory sentiments which Messrs Vanderbilt and Depew exchanged with their employees on Tuesday evening. We fully appreciate, as they all must have done, that there was much to be thankful for in the past, that great present effort is being made to insure the safety and convenience of the public, and that the occasion was not one for formulating good railroad resolutions for the future. We are glad that with the weight of the morning's terrible warning on their souls, the railroad officers present could carry off the jubilee with so much apparent good humor.

Their duty and ours is simply to see to it that the western omen is not lost sight of; that its lesson is not forgotten, and that its terrible suggestions are immediately acted upon.

CONGRESS.

We have not space to give in detail the proceedings of Congress. Mr. Morrison's bill on tariff reduction has been voted down, a few Southern Democrats voting with the Republicans. Senator Vance has introduced again his bill to repeal the Civil Service Reform law. A bill has been passed appropriating $150,000 for a public building in Wilmington. The inter-state commerce bill is now under consideration. The Republicans, after voting down Mr. Morrison's bill, are now in a round-about way trying to bring about tariff reduction and get all the credit themselves.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message is a lengthy and exhaustive document and seems to give general satisfaction. The Governor agrees with the Treasurer that the State tax can be reduced to 23 cents. He approves of the work of the Tax Commission, and also that of the Agricultural Department. He is highly in favor of developing the "oyster interests" of the State. He says the appropriation made to the industrial school at Raleigh is insufficient, and calls for an added appropriation. He is in favor of a longer school term; indeed, says it is a necessity. He recommends an increase in the salaries of Governor, Judges, Secretary of State, and other State officers. He recommends that the number of Supreme Court Judges be increased to five. He speaks a word for the State Guard. He asks that power be granted the railroads to build feeders, and that aid in the way of convict labor be extended them.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Mr. Thos. H. Sutton, our talented and energetic Representative from Fayetteville, last Friday introduced three important and much-needed bills, which we hope will pass.

One is for the increase of Supreme Court Judges from three to five. It is gerally conceded by those who are in a position to know that three Judges are not sufficient for the work which comes before the Supreme Court. In consequence, decisions are not generally rondered until after a tedious waiting on the part of those who appeal to that body Let the number be increased, so that "justice may be speedy."

The second bill introduced by Mr. Sutton is one "for the relief of laborers and mechanics." This bill has been alluded to several times in our columns, and a portion of the State papers have heartily endorsed it, among others, if we recollect aright, the Wilmington *Star*, Tarboro *Southerner*, Washington *Gazette*, and Winston *Sentinel*. Mr. Sutton stated on the stump during the recent campaign that in his legal practice he had been forcibly struck with the need of some bill protecting the mechanic from dishonest contractors. The bill which he has introdnced seems to us to cover all the ground.

The third measure which he is endevoring to get through the Legislature is an act to do away with the technicalities of and simplify indictments. Legislation in this direction is claimed by many to be almost an absolute necessity.

We congratulate the people of Cumberland in having Mr. Sutton to represent them in the General Assembly. He has a true conception of the kind of legislation most needed, is capable and well qualified to advocate his measures, and, as a correspondent truly says in another column, "Thus early in the session he has gone to work with characteristic energy and determination, fighting for the just needs of his people."

Mr. Shaw, our other Representative, has not been idle either. He has introduced a bill to make 10 hours a day's work and one to repeal section 3,405 of the Code, which relates to the destroying of fish by dynamite or other explosive substances. We shall next week give a list of the committees upon which Messrs. Sutton and Shaw have been appointed. Mr. Sutton has introduced several bills besides those mentioned above, which will be found in the legislative proceedings.

THE DEMOCRATS—THE INDEPENDENTS—THE REPUBLICANS.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives at Raleigh are being continually "snowed under" and held in check by the Independents and Republicans. We are not surprised that the Independents—with the exception of Messrs. Gatling, Lyon and Watters—have gone over to the Republican side of the House. They broke from their Democratic moorings when they became candidates in opposition to the regular nominees of the party. The only thing to be surprised at is that the members mentioned above should act with the Democrats.

Mr. Webster stated before his election as Speaker that he was a Democrat and would act as a Democrat. "Straws show which way the wind blows:"—in making up the committee on Privileges and Elections, (a politieal committee), he appointed eight Republicans, seven Democrats and four Independents. When a message come from the Senate that that body was ready to go into a joint election of Enrolling Clerk, Mr. Pearson and his Independent-Republican colleagues objected on the ground that persons held seats in the House which were contested. Until the rightfully entitled members were seated an Enrolling Clerk could not be voted for. The evident intent was to have the Independent-Republican committee on Privileges and Elections pass upon the cases of contested elections and use every effort to seat the Republicans before the election of Enrolling Clerk took place.

If the House cannot go into a joint election of Enrolling Clerk it would seem reasonable to infer that it has no right to vote for Doorkeeper, Reading Clerk or any other officers until the question of contested seats has been settled. Yet it did vote for them and elect them. Why? Simply because the Independent Republicans were in the majority and could elect their own men.

We may be in error, but it strikes us that according to Mr. Pearson's position in the matter Speaker Webster has no right to the office which he occupies, but that Col. John D. Cameron, Chief Clerk, should have heard the evidence in the cases of contested seats and rendered a final decision before the House could organize, by electing a Speaker and other officers.

On Saturday Mr. Leazer made the motion that the election of Enrolling Clerk be had. Mr. Pearson seconded the motion, giving as a reason for his opposition the day before that he did not know Mr. Lane, of Craven, held a certificate of election. When Col. Cameron called the House to order the fact was made known that Mr. Lane held a certificate of election, and he was decided entitled to his seat for the present. Did Mr. Pearson fail to catch all this in the important opening proceedings or did he realize how untenable was his opposition in regard to the election of Enrolling Clerk?

Meeting of Citizens.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

Agreeably to previous notice, citizens of Johnston, Cumberland, Sampson and Harnett counties were convened at Dunn, Harnett county, Dec. 30th, 1886, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a new county of portions of Johnston, Cumberland, Sampson and Harnett counties.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John R. Godwin, who requested Mr. F. P. Jones to explain the object of the meeting, who responeded in a very appropriate speech. The meeting was then organized by electing R. Draughon, of Sampson, chairman, and D. K. McNeill, of Harnett, secretary.

On motion of Mr. F. P. Jones, a committee consisting of Messrs. F. P. Jones, Marshall Lee, I. W. Taylor and M. Wood, was appointed to select a committee whose duty it shall be to draw the boundaries of the proposed new county and report the same to an adjourned meeting to be held at Dunn on Monday, the 17th of January, 1887. The committee reported, recommending the following gentlemen as said committee: Messrs. C. C. McLellan, W. P. Phillips, Dr. M. W. Harper, H. A. Hodges, N. B. Barefoot, Sr., R. A. Draughon, Danl. Stewart and Burt Hodges. The report was adopted.

A committee consisting of Messrs. R. B. Crowdes, John R. Barefoot, A. E. Alderman and James F. Phillips, was appointed to select a name for the proposed new county, who recommended that it be named "Fairland." The report was adopted.

The secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Clinton *Caucasian*, Smithfield *Herald*, Raleigh *State Chronicle*, Goldsboro *Messenger* and the Fayetteville OBSERVER AND GAZETTE, for publication.

On motion of Mr. D. K. McNeill, the meeting adjourned to meet at Dunn on Monday, the 17th of January, 1887. All who feel interested are requested to attend on that day at eleven o'clock, A. M.

R. A. DRAUGHON, Chairman.
D. K. MCNEILL, Sec.

"Turn on the Light."

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 3, 1887.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

The writer, for the past few months, has been observing the manner in which the local cases of the town, those for affrays, drunkeness, &c., are tried. They are carried before a magistrate whose office is quite a mile from the market, near "Haymount," which in many instances proves inconvenient to clerks and business men compelled to appear as witnesses, having but few moments to spare, thus provoking great dissatisfaction upon their part. And who can blame them?

Now there are magistrates near the market house—the very place for the hearing of such cases; men of trust and sterling integrity, who have been placed in office by the voice of the people and not by an accidental appointment; and why is it that they are not entitled to *sit* upon these petty cases? Have these down-town magistrates, many of them honored and respected, ever proved unfair in their decisions? Has a ray of distrust ever fallen upon their impartial motives? Has their life-long Democracy ever been questioned? Then why are they treated thus?

The day of "rings" in Fayetteville has passed away, enrolled in the murky cycles of the past.

With no intention to mar the feelings of any one, we say "turn on the light," give us information and all will be well.

ENQUIRER.

True to His People.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

In looking over the report of proceedings of the present session of the General Assembly, we notice that Thomas H. Sutton, Esq., introduced on last Friday, among others, a bill for the protection of mechanics and laborers. This bill, as advocated and explained on the stump during the late campaign, will insure ample protection to the poor man working for daily wages. We only call attention to this fact as an evidence that Thomas H. Sutton is true to his promises and his people. The poor man and the laboring man have a friend indeed in the Legislature. Thus early in the session he has gone to work with characteristic energy and determination, fighting for the just needs of his people.

CITIZEN.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store as the giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Summary of the Cotton Crop to Date.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 706,203 bales; receipts from plantations, 138,731 bales; total visible suply of cotton for the world, 3,237,566 bales, of which 2,811,766 bales are American, against 3,115,156 and 2,788,559 bales respectively last year; crops in sight 4,953,776 bales.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strengh. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at B. E Sedberry's Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dividend Notice.

The Directors of the People's National bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of last six months, payable on and after January 7th, 1887.

G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier.
jan 13-1t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. B. Williams and John D. Williams, under the name of A. B. Williams & Co., has this day been dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. A. B. Williams will continue business on his own account at the old stand of A. B. Williams & Co.

J. D. Williams retires from business, but will retain possession of his office and close the business of A. B. Williams & Co. together with unsettled individual business, assisted by his son, William N. Williams.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
J. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1887.
jan 6-3w

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1887.

Dividend No. 32.

The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after this date.

WM. HUSKE, Cashier.
jan6 2t

Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 :0 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 00 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6 00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
oct 21 tf

WANTED.

Everybody in North Carolina who is not already a subscriber, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address,
NEWS AND OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N C

THE BEST PLACE TO GET NICE

Stewed, Fried or Raw OysterS

—IS AT—

Brown's Restaurant.

Ladies as well as Gentlemen are invited. A few table boarders desired.

Candy 1ct Candy Candy 1ct Candy

Cupid Brand--Fancy Boxes

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco. Families supplied with oysters by measure.

Send me your orders. Open from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.

J. M. BROWN,
NEAR POSTOFFICE.
dec 9 5m

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO A. BURNS.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

CASSARD'S PURE STAR BRAND LARD

IS THE BEST.

Try It And You Will Use No Other.

For sale by the following reliable grocers:

WALTER WATSON, G. & R. INGRAM.
J. R. VANN, A. A. JOHNSON & CO.,
H. M. ANDERSON, J. A. D. BOONE, Agt.,
A. E. RANKIN & CO.

G. CASSARD & SON,
517 to 525, W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Curers of the celebrated "STAR BRAND" mild cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE:

J. M. BROWN.

Notice.

The nominations for Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancies by reason of expiration of terms or new appointments, should be sent to my colleague, Mr. Shaw, or myself at as early a day as possible. The various township Executive Committees of the Democratic party will please see that the nominations are made out and lists sent to one of us as early in the session of the present General Assembly as possible.

THOMAS H. SUTTON.
jan 6-tf

To the Public.

During my absence in Raleigh as a member of the Legislature, there will be no suspension or interruption of my law business. Henry L. Cook, Esq., will be found, during business hours, at my office to attend to any business of my clients and friends.

THOMAS H. SUTTON.
jan 6-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. F. F. F. F. F.

Holiday Supplies.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

Flour.

100 bbls. (*New Crop*) of the following brands fresh from the celebrated mills of C. A. GAMBRILL M'f'g Co., and E. J. SNOW & CO.:

Patapsco Superlative,
Patapsco Family,
Orange Grove Extra,
Howard Extra,
Edgewood,
Nonpareil,
Broadway,
Golden Hill.

☞ *All Standard Brands, warranted as represented.*

Sugar.

Crushed,
Powdered,
Granulated,
Standard A.,
Extra C.,
White,
Yellow.

Coffee.

Rio (three grades),
Santos,
Ceylon,
Maracaibo,
Laguayra.

Fruits, Nuts, &c.

Spice, Rice, Teas, Citron, Currants, Dates, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Apples, Bananas, Lemons, Florida Oranges ,Cocoanuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, Pecans and Walnuts.

Canned Goods, &c.

Lobster,
Mackerel, Oysters,
Salmon, Corned Beef, Roast Beef, Ham, Beef Tongue, Lunch Tongue, Turkey, Chicken, Lunch Ham,
Spiced Pigsfeet,
Pickles,
Sardines, Brandy Cherries and Peaches, Catsups,
Sauces, Mustard, Baking Powders, Candles, Laundry and Toilet Soap,
Flavoring Extracts.
Tomatoes, Peaches, Okra and Tomatoes,
Stick, Pole and Fancy Candies.

Tobacco.

Seventy-five Boxes choice brands of Virginia and North Carolina Chewing Tobacco. Large lot of well selected brands of

SMOKING TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Harvey's Hams, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Tarbell Cheese.

Martin's Pure New York Dairy and No. Ca. Mountain Butter.

G. W. Wilson's Cakes, Snaps, Jumbles, Biscuits, Wafers, Oysters, Water and Butter Crackers.

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS

received daily by the quart and gallon.

PURE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS

on hand for medicinal use.

GIVE ME A CALL.

You will be pleased with the superior quality, remarkably low price of goods and polite attention. My *architectural*, paint and *varnish display* will not cost you anything. You will get what you call for, pay for what you get, go home well pleased, and will *certainly* return again when you are in need of the same goods.

Fayetteville N. C., Dec. 23, 1886.
dec 23 tf

Hall of Knights of Epicures.

At a regular meeting of Fayetteville Rancho No. 2560 Knights of Epicures, held Dec. 15th, 1886, Chief Sir Knight John Beefsteake in the Chair.

The Special Committee appointed at a previous meeting to furnish Supplies, Provisions and Groceries for the members of the Rancho and families, made the following report:

Dear Sirs and Brother Epicures:

Your Committee on Supplies, Provisions, &c., respectfully beg leave to report "As follows:"

We find, after a thorough examination throughout the city, that the most desirable goods we need for the inner man, such as Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Cheese and general merchandise, taking in consideration the superior quality and price, are to be found at R. T. SCANLIN'S, No. 47 Person Street, and respectfully unanimously recommend that the Brother Epicures of Rancho No. 2560 hereafter purchase from that house their Groceries, Provisions, &c., and other merchandise they need for the inner man.

Respectfully Submitted,
Knight WM. F. MUTTONCHOPS,
" S. W. LONGFOOT,
" G. B. BULLHEAD,
Committee.

On motion of Brother T. E. Beefsteake, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted by a rising vote,

JOHN BEEFSTAKE, C. S. H.

Knight PETER

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 13, 1887.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. SHAW—For Renting.
B. R. HUSKE—Insurance.
PEOPLE'S BANK—Dividend.
J. D. BROWN & CO.—At Cost.
N. W. RAY—Town Lot for Sale.
PEOPLE'S NAT. BANK—Statement.
MISS M. CHAMBERLAIN—Painting.
HOME AND HOSPITAL—Stove for Sale.
A. B. WILLIAMS, ASSIGNEE—For Sale.
FAYETTEVILLE NAT. BANK—Statement.
FRANK THORNTON—Marked-down Sale.

The Town of "Dunn."

Representative Stevens, has introduced a bill in the Legislature to incorporate the town of Dunn in Harnett county. Dunn is a station (Lucknow) on the Wilson Short Cut R. R.

The Right Name is "Vollers."

We have been requested by parties interested to notify the public that there is no postoffice in Robeson county called "Edinboro." Mail sent to that point should be addressed to "Vollers, Robeson Co., N. C."

"Turn on the Lights."

"Enquirer," in another column, wants the lights turned on. If there is any need for light on the subject he writes about, let us have it. The OBSERVER AND GAZETTE prints for both sides, and is ready for light from all parties concerned.

A New County.

As will be seen in another column, a project has been set on foot to form a new county out of portions of Cumberland, Harnett, Johnston and Sampson. A meeting in regard to the matter will be held at Dunn on next Monday, the 17th inst.

Our Reading Matter.

Both Congress and the State Legislature being in session, the greater part of our reading matter must of necessity be rather prosy. The doings of the law-makers must be chronicled, however, and all classes of readers should take an interest in their proceedings.

Cold Weather.

The snow which began falling here on the 8th inst., continued, off and on, until Saturday morning. It was about 6 inches deep. The weather was very cold for some days. It had just begun to moderate on Monday when the cold wave signal went up again, and the wave came in a few hours thereafter.

The C. F. & Y. V. Proposition Rejected.

The Board of Aldermen of Wilmington have rejected the proposition made them by the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Company to extend their road to that city. The *Star* says the citizens of Wilmington will petition the Legislature to submit the question of subscription directly to the qualified voters.

"How to Make Your Town Prosper."

Turn to the first page, first column, and read the short article under the above heading. It is brim full of sense, strong points and good advice. Good locality is desirable, railroad communication is necessary in this day and time to help build up a town, but the main thing, after all, is the cultivation of such a spirit of cooperation and energy as the writer therein advises.

Knights of Pythias.

At a regular convention of Cumberland Lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythias, held January 9th, 1887, the following officers were duly installed by P. C. W. S. Cook:

D. A. McMillan, P. C.;
James McL. Woodward, C. C.;
James W. Atkinson, V. C.;
John B. Broadfoot, P.;
John C. Vann, Keeper of R. & S.;
Henry O. Sedberrry, M. of F.;
R. T. Seanlin, M. of E.;
James F. Johnson, M. at A.;
B. F. Beasley, I. G.
Trustees:
John P. Thomson,
Thos. J. Powers,
James B. Smith.

At the convention on last Thursday evening a pleasing incident occurred. Mr. E. Sikes, a true and tried Knight and for a long time an officer in the order, was the recipient of a handsome present from his brother Knights as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by them.

Report of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. H. McD. Robinson, Cumberland County Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made his annual report to the State Superintendent very clear and explicit. From it we take the following notes:

Number of teachers examined 97, a list of whom we published last week. Number of public schools 95—53 white and 42 colored. Number of pupils enrolled in said schools 4,-203—2,236 white and 2,117 colored. Average attendance—1,465 white and 1,504 colored. Average length of school term, white 10.475 weeks; colored, 12.875 weeks. Average salary of white teachers per month, $25.593 for males and $24.013 for females. Average salary of colored teachers per month, $26.11 for males and $21.43 for females. Number of white children in the county between the ages of 6 and 21 years, 2,613 males and 2,560 females—making a total of 5,173. Number of colored children, 2,309 males and 2,227 females—making a total of 4,536. Number of school districts for whites 69, for colored 51. Public school houses for whites erected during the year, 2 log and 6 frame. Total number of school houses for whites, 12 log and 35 frame—47—valued a $4,205. School houses for colored erected during the year, 3 log and 5 frame. Total number of school houses for colored, 12 log and 20 frame—32—valued at $2,120.50. Number of white polls listed for taxation, 1,-885; colored, 1,183. Number who failed to pay poll tax levied, (estimated), white, 175; colored, 325.

In answer to the question, "Are fines and other school moneys promptly collected and paid over to the Treasurer and Board of Education according to law?" the Superintendent answers, "No." We regret to know that such is the case, and hope that the next annual report will show a different state of affairs in this respect.

In "suggestions promotive of the school interests of the county" the Superintendent recommends, among other things: That the County Board of Education should be composed of five members, to reside in different townships, except where the school population of a township amounts to two thousand or more, and in that case two might be chosen from the same township.

That school registers should be so changed that a pupil's progress in *each* study can be *daily* indicated.

We doubt the true economy of the county committee's idea that the expense entailed by the visiting of schools by the Superintendent would be too great to admit of his having any supervision of this kind. It strikes us that some overlooking of the schools on the part of the Superintendent would be beneficial in raising the standard of the same. If we are not mistaken the committee in Wayne county set apart a handsome sum for this purpose, and they found it paid well.

Retiring from Mercantile Life.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, the well-known and leading firm of A. B. Williams & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. John D. Williams, the senior member of the firm, retiring and Capt. A. B. Williams continuing the business.

In retiring from mercantile pursuits Mr. Williams can look back with great satisfaction upon a remarkably successful career, the result of indomitable energy, excellent habits and methods, sound judgment and keen business foresight. He began business about 1838, and since that time has been closely identified with our every interest and in the front rank in every enterprise looking to the advancement of his town and section. Having accumulated much wealth, he has been noted for his generosity and public spirit, and the name of John D. Williams as a liberal subscriber has always been found connected with charitable and benevolent works.

Immediately upon the close of the war, when the country was impoverished and demoralized, Mr. Williams, nothing daunted, entered anew, with characteristic energy, commercial circles, and by his example did much to restore confidence and revive business throughout this whole section. The firm of J. D. Williams & Co. was established in Fayetteville; then came the firm of G. W. Williams & Co. in Wilmington; increasing business called for a larger field still, which resulted in the firm of Murchison & Co. in New York, these three large houses, with a line of steamers plying between Fayetteville and Wilmington, being the outgrowth of Mr. Williams's venture at this point.

We are pleased to see that while Mr. Williams retires from active pursuits, he is still in the business world as President of the Fayetteville National Bank and in other positions.

Pounded.

The residence of Rev. F. W. Eason was last night invaded by his flock and some other friends, and he was handsomely "pounded."

DIED.

WEST.—On the night of the 1st of January, Mr. ALEXANDER WEST, of Cumberland County; a good husband, kind father and neighbor and a consistent member of Cedar Falls Church.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½	Flint—good,	10
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	8	Western,	8@9
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.65
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6½
Java,	17½@20	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	70	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8¼ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was dull yesterday at 33½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., January 12th, 1887.—Middling cotton firm at 9¼ cents. Spirits 36 cents Rosin firm at 75@80 cents.

WORTH & WORTH.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

If you want some nice Photographs, go to Winburn's Gallery.

Remember that Winburn's Gallery is in the tent near the postoffice.

Don't forget that Winburn makes the largest and the nicest pictures ever made in Fayetteville.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

The undersigned is agent for a line of *FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES*, and will be glad to write you a policy on your Dwelling, Furniture, Store, Stock, Stables, or whatever you want insured against loss by fire. The wisdom of insuring is acknowledged by all business men. I will take pleasure in furnishing information as to rates, ect.

jan 13-tf B. R. HUSKE.

Miss M. Chamberlain

WILL GIVE LESSONS IN

DRAWING, PAINTING and MODELING,

BEGINNING JAN. 17, 1887,

—AT—

MISS CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHOOL ROOMS,

Foot of Haymount.

Terms made known on application to her after January 12th, at that place.

jan 13 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON.

A GRAND Marked-Down Sale!

Amounting in Value to more than

A Quarter of a Million Dollars!

For years past it has been my custom to have a GREAT CLEARING SALE prior to my annual inventory. Owing to bad weather and other reasons, the announcement of the beginning of this GREAT REDUCTION in prices has been delayed until now.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, 13th inst.,

This Offering Will Continue

Until FEBRUARY 1st.

The object of this reduction in prices is not to work off old goods, but simply to reduce stock. This may be considered an

Extraordinary Sale,

From the fact that it includes ZIEGLER BROS' SHOES and other lines of goods that have never before been offered at less than regular prices.

To begin: I make the following prices in

Black Dress Silks.

8 pes. at 49 cts. per yd., former price 75;
9 pes., at 62½ cts. per yd., former price 85;
11 pes. at 82½ cts. per yd., former price 95;
7 pes. at $1.05 per yd., former price $1.25;
3 pes. Black Silk Rhadame reduced from $1.40 to $1.10;
4 pes. Black Silk Tricotine reduced from $1.75 to $1.25;
3 pes. Black Satin Duchess reduced from $1.85 to $1.43.

☞These goods were all good value at the original prices.

Colored Dress Silks.

In these goods I show a full line in Solid Colors, Striped, Checked and Brocades, and will sell them at a price that you will be willing to pay. Call and see them.

All-Wool Dress Goods.

In this department it will be impossible to give prices of anything like the entire stock, but to give you an idea of how cheap I am offering these goods I will mention:

All wool Tricots, 40 in. wide, 42 cts., regular price 60 cts.

All-wool Tricots, 54 in. wide, 80 cts.; regular price $1.00.

Oriental Silk—something new this season, and a goods that can be worn all the year round, 32 cts.; worth 50 cts.

I consider it only necessary to say that the entire stock of Dress Goods including Black Cashmeres, Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths, Camels Hair Cloth, Diagonals, Satin Berbers, Serges, Crape Cloth and all the low-priced Dress Goods will be sold at prices reduced in proportion to those I have mentioned.

Flannels.

227 pes. White Flannel from 8 cts. to the best.

132 pes. Red Flannel, including the very best Medicated Twilled.

16 pes. Gray twilled Flannel.

You may never have another such opportunity of supplying yourself with these goods.

Blankets.

The largest assortment ever shown in the State, and while these goods are worth a premium I have marked them down to correspond in price with the balance of the stock.

Ladies' Wraps.

A good assortment of New Markets, Short Wraps and Jackets with the price taken off.

Under Wear.

The assortment in both quality and sizes has been kept up through the season in this department and I can supply any demand and at the same reduction in prices as in other lines of goods.

Hamburg Edging and Laces.

I have more of these goods than I want. Come and select what you want and I will make a price to suit you.

Corsets.

A complete line of the best Corsets, in both American and French makes. Prices reduced.

Hosiery.

In this department the stock in complete in all lines. Ladies', Misses', Children's Men's and Boy's. Prices low.

Ready-Made Clothing.

This sweeping reduction in prices takes in my entire stock of Ready-Made Clothing, and includes the

Celebrated Pearl Shirt.

NOTHING IS EXCEPTED. THE WHOLE STOCK GOES.

Frank Thornton

jan 13 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Fayetteville National Bank

AT FAYETTEVILLE,

In the State of North Carolina, at the close of business December 28, 1886.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,	$251,948 69
Overdrafts,	594 17
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	2,023 08
Due from approved reserve agents,	11,166 39
Due from other National Banks,	4,496 33
Due from State Banks and bankers,	27,200 56
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,704 80
Premiums paid,	4,290 00
Checks and other cash items,	3,250 04
Bills of other Banks,	2,765 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents,	646 86
Specie,	14,398 00
Legal tender notes,	14,727 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,250 00
Total,	$402,281 70

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in,	$200,000 00
Surplus fund,	38,500 00
Undivided profits,	13,568 20
National Bank notes outstanding,	43,520 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	91,740 47
Demand certificates of deposit,	12,930 00
Cashier's checks outstanding,	1,207 25
Due to State Banks and bankers,	815 78
Total,	$402,281 70

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, } S. S.

I, William Huske, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1887. W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
H. W. LILLY,
Directors.

oct 14-1t

Town Lot for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court, I will on Saturday, February 5th, 1887, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction a lot on the west side of Gillespie street in Fayetteville, adjoining the lots of W. J. McDonald and others, and commonly known as "The BAYNE LOT." Terms: One-fourth cash, and note and security for balance, to be paid in six months with 8 per cent. interest from sale, and title reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

jan 13 4t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK

AT FAYETTEVILLE,

In the State of North Carolina at the close of business December 28, 1886.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,	$238,953 05
Overdrafts,	8,344 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	6,678 24
Due from other National Banks,	9,290 91
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	6,765 54
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,996 29
Checks and other cash items,	5,717 05
Bills of other Banks,	1,323 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents,	151 41
Specie,	6,681 00
Legal tender notes,	12,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	405 00
Total,	$330,441 49

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in,	125,000 00
Surplus fund,	32,000 00
Undivided profits,	11,179 80
National Bank notes outstanding,	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid,	1,066 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	81,847 55
Demand certificates of deposit,	1,200 47
Cashier's checks outstanding,	108 00
Due to other National Banks,	4,149 67
Notes and bills re-discounted,	45,000 00
Total,	$330,441 49

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, } S. S.

I, G. P. McNeill, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. P. McNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1887.

J. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
F. W. THORNTON,
A. H. SLOCOMB,
Directors.

jan 13 1t

For Renting.

A TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, Lumber Bridge, N. C., for the purpose of accommodating the public travel, and to board the pupils of Lumber Bridge High School. For particulars apply to

N. SHAW,
jan 13-tf Lumber Bridge, N. C.

Special Announcement.

Large Closing Out Sale of Crockery &c.,

At Cost!

In order to make a change in our business we are now closing out our entire stock of

Fine China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, Window Curtains and Fixtures, Looking Glasses, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

At Cost!

This stock is all new, was bought from first hands for cash, and such an opportunity for Housekeepers and Merchants to obtain bargains is seldom offered. The attention of Wholesale Buyers is especially invited, as they can obtain a complete assortment in quantities desired at *CASE LOT PRICES.*

J. D. Brown & Co.,

No. 8 Hay Street.

jan 13 tf

For Sale.

A good Cooking Stove—comparatively new. Apply at UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.

jan 13 tf

Novelty Works for Sale.

That valuable property on Mumford and Maxwell streets, in Fayetteville, commonly known as THE NOVELTY WORKS, including the lot on which it is situate, and all the machinery, &c., belonging thereto, is for sale, and if not previously disposed of, will be offered for sale by public auction on the premises at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, Feb'y 12th, 1887.

Terms made known at sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Assignee of R. Vaughn.

January 11th, 1887. jan 13 ts

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

—o-o—

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.

—o-o—

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

Six Hundred Acres of Valuable Pine Land For Sale!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court at Fall Term, 1886, in a case in which I, as guardian of John B. Murphy, was petitioner, I will sell at public auction Six Hundred acres of Pine Land on north side of Rockfish Creek, in Cumberland County. Said tract begins about one mile below McNeill's Bridge on Pugh's line, extends thence up Big Rockfish and is bounded by the lands of Carver, Guiton, Mrs. J. G. B. Murphy and others. This tract of land is a part of the *celebrated David Murphy land*, and by far the greatest portion of it is covered with fine ROUND PINES, and is well timbered. It is near the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. and Rockfish Village, and is very desirable for turpentine operators. The title is unquestionable and undisputed. For more particular description, I refer to the Partition between Mrs. J. G. B. Murphy and myself as guardian of John B. Murphy, which will be found in the Clerk's and Register's offices of Cumberland County.

Place of sale, Market House, in the town of Fayetteville. Time of sale, Wednesday, January 26th, 1886.

Terms of sale: One hundred dollars cash down as a guarantee of good faith. One-half of price (including the above $100 as guarantee) to be paid in cash upon the confirmation of the sale. The balance is to be paid at the expiration of six months from date of sale with interest at rate of eight per cent. per annum. Title reserved until last payment.

W. H. G. BEATTY, Guardian of
H. McD. Robinson, Atty, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jno. B. Murphy, Gravel Hill, N. C.

dec 23 tf

Sale of Land

BY DECREE OF COURT.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at May Term, 1886, in the case of G. M. Rose, Receiver, *ex.* W. B. Baker and wife and D. McD. Buie and wife and others, I will, on Saturday, January 22nd, 1887, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction FOR CASH, the land which D. McD. Buie and wife mortgaged to Mariah Baker, as recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, book Y. No. 3, page 354—being the "Breece" or "Hargrove Place" about 8 or 9 miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of the Cape Fear River, containing about 260 acres more or less.

GEO. M. ROSE, Receiver and Commissioner.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer. dec 23-ts

Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of 1887 to apply the benefits of the act known as the "No-fence Law" act to the lower section of McKay's precinct, Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County.

jan 6-tf CITIZENS.

Notice.

The subscriber has lost or mislaid the following certificates of stock of the Western Railroad, viz.:

Certificate No. 360, 15 shares, dated April 1st, 1875;
Certificate No. 363, 10 shares, dated April 7th, 1375.

Application will be made to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley for a reissue of the value of the same at the end of 30 days.

jan 6 4t J. K. KYLE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Geo. Brandt

Is always prepared to exhibit to the trade a full line of Choice Goods, such as is usually found in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

Geo. Brandt

has just opened a Beautiful Line of Blankets.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

—10-4 and 11-4 WIDE.—

For Fine Wool Diagonal

Dress Goods,

in all popular shades,

Geo. Brandt's.

GO TO GEO. BRANDT'S FOR

Corsets.

Dr. Warner's Health Corsets, Dr. Warner's Hip Glove Corsets, the Self Conforming Renowned

PIVOT CORSET.

This Corset expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer, constantly making an easy and elegant fit.

The top and bottom of the front of the Corset are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.

They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.

They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.

This Corset is only to be had from

GEORGE BRANDT.

Call and see Geo. Brandt's

GAITERS FOR $3.

Geo. Brandt has introduced a first-class line of Fine Calf Gaiters at the popular price of $3. They are made in Congress, Button and Bals. Every pair warranted and guaranteed to be of Fine Calf and Latest Style. This Shoe is in reach of every purchaser, and should be examined by one and all. Also a full line of Fine Calf Hand Sewed Gaiters in the leading styles of fashion. Patent Leather Dancing Pumps and Oxford Ties at

Geo. Brandt's

Geo Brandt's is the place to find shoes made purposely for school children, with honest tops and honest bottoms, shoes which will give satisfaction. A cordial invitation is extended to all in want of goods to visit the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.

GEO. BRANDT, Fayetteville, N. C.

dec 2 tf

BARGAINS!

The Fayetteville Boot & Shoe Store

—OF—

S. BEHRENDS,

Starr's Corner,

is offering special bargains in all kinds of foot wear. They keep nothing but

BOOTS and SHOES,

and should you want anything in that line, you can be suited in price, style and quality at the store of the above named firm. Our Men's Calf $3 Shoes still in the lead. Try a pair.

H. R. PERSSE, Manager.

dec 16-tf

AN OPEN LETTER.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1886.

To the Public, Property Owners and Consumers of House Paints:

During the past eleven years every gallon of our paints has been sold under our positive guarantee—that any building would be re-painted at our expense if not satisfactory when painted with our paints, and not remaining satisfactory for a proper term of years thereafter. In view of the apparently low prices at which cheaply made benzine and water paints are offered, and the difficulty experienced in discriminating between the best paints and paints of inferior character, we now add to our previous guarantee the additional guarantee of cost, thus placing the low price of our paint beyond doubt.

We authorize any dealer to furnish our paints free of cost to any buyer who, having painted his building with our paints, can demonstrate that our paint has not cost 10 per cent. less for paint used than cost would have been for either pure white lead and linseed oil or any other mixed paint in this country.

Very Respectfully,
LONGMAN & MARTINEZ.

SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS.

Pemberton & Prior

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Bargains! Bargains!

—IN—

Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, &c.,

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Elegant Silk Handkerchiefs.

Mufflers, Hoisery, Gloves, Collars & Cuffs, Hoods, Dolls, &c.,

—FOR—

Christmas and Holiday Presents.

M. E. DYE.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows: Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md. Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md. Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md. Daily Capacity 2200 lbrs

PATAPSCO 1866 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Cape Henry Family, Bedford Family,
Patapsco Family, North Point Family, Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra, Chesapeake Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,

32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 19 6m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Highway Robbery,

HEADQUARTERS

G. A. Thomson,

Invaded by Santa Claus, and robbed of all my Toys and Christmas Goods. But I don't care. I will replenish next year, and get so much he can't carry all away.

—COME AND SEE.—

1886 and 1887.

As the splendor of 1886 passes under the shadow of the grave—like departed friends—we recount their virtues. Then, and only then, we know how deeply we love and would cherish. But alas! the dear Old Year has passed away with its twelve broad avenues to pleasure and profit, submerged into thirty by-paths, each gilded with sunshine and its declining shadows. All along these paths that aggregate three hundred and sixty five, less fifty-two wherein man ought not work, I have carefully and anxiously considered how I might make life pleasant and less burdensome to my patrons, and cheerfully and truthfully can say they have in turn profitably rewarded my efforts, for which I tender my heartfelt thanks, and promise, as of yore, I will lose no effort to meet and merit a continuance. With largely improved facilities, and another year's experience, I hope to increase my trade for 1887 as much, if not more, than 1886 was over 1885; and in bidding adieu to the dear departed year that has dealt so kindly with me, I would fain acknowledge my many mistakes, and for any offences taken—delays, neglects or inconvenience, I most humbly beg pardon, and will try and be more careful and considerate during this, the new year, as it dawns upon us. May it be a joyous one to every one, and when the inner man complains, remember

Headquarters

Has been, is, and will be the repository for your every want, and as I am watching every avenue that may introduce something new or desirable, you may safely expect to find anything needed at

HEADQUARTERS.

My stock is kept fully up and I am constantly and continuously receiving new fresh goods every day.

My help is efficient, and, like myself, are delighted to see you and expose my wares. A cordial and pressing invitation is extended to one and all.

G. A. THONSON,

HEADQUARTERS.

☞Now that I have served as best I know how, pay day has arrived, and all books balanced, and my greatest pleasure would be to pass receipts and start anew. Call and settle.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Headquarters.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Don't smoke if you can help it, but if you will, smoke

Headquarter's Full Havana,

HAND MADE, 6 FOR 25 CENTS, OR Tansill's Far Famed Punch, 5 cents straight.

AGENCY FOR

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

GEO. A. THOMSON, Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON

To the Front, 1886.

A Word to the Wise:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST.

Examine Headquarter's Stock.

50 Boxes American Lye,
50 Boxes Star Lye,
50 Boxes Royster's Stick Candy,
25 Buckets French Candy,
50 Boxes F. W. No. 1 Oysters,
50 Boxes Laundry Starch,
50 Boxes Laundry Soap,
50 Boxes Adamant Candles,
25 Boxes Wax Candles,
25 Boxes Horsford's Bread Preparation,
50 Boxes Patapsco Baking Powders,
25 Boxes American Sardines,
25 Boxes Taylor & Co's. Jelly,
75 Boxes Crackers, (Assorted),
5 Bbls. R. R. Mills Snuff,
60 Boxes R. R. Mills Snuff,
25 Boxes Ladie's Choice Snuff,
25 Boxes Ralph's Snuff
25 Boxes Lorillard's Snuff,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
150 Bbls. Flour,
25 Bbls. Sugar,
50 Sacks Coffee,
100 Sacks Salt,
25 Bbls. Molasses,
25 Boxes Cheese,
25 Bbls. Apples,
5,000 lbs. Nuts,
50 Boxes Raisins,
1,000 Cocoanuts,
25,000 Cigars,
25 Boxes Pearline,
25 Boxes Axle Grease,
2,000 lbs. Shot,
25 Boxes Soda,
200 Boxes Canned Goods,
5 Bbls. Soda,
5 Bbls. Rice,
15 Bbls. Petroleum Oil,
500 Reams Paper,
5 Bbls. Cotton and Paper Twine,
100,000 Paper Bags, ½ lb. to 14 lbs.

Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

ANY AND EVERYTHING OFFERED BY THE GROCERY TRADE

—CAN BE FOUND AT—

G. A. Thomson's, Headquarters

—MY STOCK OF—

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
CUTLERY,
HARDWARE,
TIN,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,

WITH CORDAGE IS COMPLETE.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. Thomson.

dec 2 tf

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1887.—Mr. Cullom presented the memorial of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce, in favor of the passage of the inter-State commerce bill; also the proceedings of the railroad convention on the same subject.

Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on pensions, reported the bill granting a pension of two thousand dollars a year to the widow of Gen. John A. Logan and asked for its immediate consideration, but under the objection of Mr. Coke, the bill went over till to-morrow.

A great number of petitions and memorials were presented by different Senators, some favoring and others opposing the passage of the inter-State commerce bill. The Wisconsin Grangers favor the passage of the bill, while several commercial bodies in Ohio oppose it vigorously. A strong resolution favoring the bill was presented which had been adopted by a convention of the board of railroad commissioners of Iowa, Nebraska, Colorada, Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, held in Des Moines, December 16, 1886.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Blair to appropriate $600,000 to promote the colored people's world's exposition to be held in Birmingham, Ala., from September 22, 1887, to January 31, 1888.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took up the conference report on the inter-State commerce bill and was addressed by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut. He opposed the conference report and advocated its rejection solely for the reason that it prohibits pooling. In other respects he favored the compromise bill. The subject (pooling) was not well understood by the public generally. He proceeded to examine at length and explain the law on the subject and the practice. Without finishing his speech, Mr. Platt yielded to a motion to go into executive session.

At 4:15, when the doors were reopened, the Senate adjourned.

The Senate in secret session has confirmed the nomination of Thomas Moonlight to be governor of Wyoming territory, and a large number of postmasters.

HOUSE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, gave a general outline of the appropriations of the bill and upon his statement that there was no legislation entailed in the bill, general debate was dispensed with and the bill was read by paragraphs. An amendment was adopted making amenable to the laws of the United States any Indian in the Indian Territory who commits murder, manslaughter, or assault upon the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States or of any Indian deputy U. S. Marshal.

The bill gave rise to no opposition in any feature and the committee having arisen it was passed without discussion or division. It appropriates $5,115,000.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was then taken up and passed within a quarter of an hour.

The House by a vote of yeas 12, nays 60, went into committee of the whole on the bill for the consolidation of certain bureaus of the Navy department. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in reading the majority and minority reports, and without action the committee rose and the House at 4:50 adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate took up the bill giving a pension of $2,000 a year to Mary S. Logan, widow of John A. Logan, as major-general of volunteers; Mr. Mitchell saying that the bill proposed to do precisely what was done for the widows of Gen. Hancock and Gen. Thomas.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment fixing the pension of the widow of Francis P. Blair at $2,000 a year, asserting that if the widow and family of any man were to be paid out of the treasury in proportion to his public service, it was the widow and family of Francis P. Blair. At the request of Mr. Hawley and other Senators he withdrew the amendment and then the bill was passed without division.

Mr. Vest thereupon introduced a bill increasing the pension of Mrs. Apollina Blair, from $50 a month to $2,000 a year, and at his request the bill was immediately passed.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill to carry into effect the treaty with China for the suppression of the opium traffic was taken up and passed without division.

HOUSE.

The House consumed the morning hour in committee of the whole, considering the bill for the permanent improvement of the Erie and Oswego canals and to secure the freedom of the same to the commerce of the United States. A desire was expressed to reach a vote on the bill, as it did not seem likely to pass and should be gotten out of the way of other legislation.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill, which appropriates $76,247,500, being only $5,000 below the estimates, the reduction being in the item for rent of offices for pension agencies. Without amendment or discussion the bill was read, reported and passed.

The House then, yeas 133, nays 77, went into committee of the whole on the naval bill.

Mr. Sawyer of Texas, declared that there was no political object sought to be accomplished by the measure. It had for its object reform in the administration of naval affairs in order to ensure harmony, promote efficiency, produce economy and secure responsibility. We had no fleet worthy of the name. Our navy yards and stations, notwithstanding the immense sums spent upon them, were in a worthless and deplorable condition, and if this lamentable condition of affairs was due, as he thought it was, to the organization of the navy as it now existed, the imperative duty devolved upon Congress to give the relief which was extended by the pending bill. He proceeded to draw a deplorable picture of our navy as too weak to fight and too slow to run away, and of the navy yards as useless, and worn out, and utterly incapable of constructing first class war vessels; and, in tracing the causes of this worthlessness and decay, he fortified his position with extracts from the expressed opinions of Secretaries Whitney and Chandler.

Messrs. Reed and Boutelle, of Maine, in political speeches opposed the bill.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, favored it as a purely business proposition. Pending debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The House committee on civil service reform to-day instructed chairman Cox, of North Carolina, to report favorably to the House the Senate bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act.

"*Indian Department*," *Washington, D. C.*

I am anxious to introduce Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup among my Indians, having used it myself for several months, and think it one of the best remedies I have ever found. I assure you it is the only thing that ever relieved me of a protracted cough brought on by exposure while on the Sioux Commission last year.

A. G. BOONE,
Agent for Poncas and U. S. Commissioner.

IRISH SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR.

A Letter from the Hon. Jefferson Davis on the Irish Element in the Southern Confederacy.

The January number of *Donaho's Magazine* prints an interesting short article on "The Irish Element in the Southern Confederacy," in which is quoted the following letter from Jefferson Davis:

BEAUVOIR, Miss., July 6, 1886.

DANIEL E. O'SULLIVAN—*Dear Sir:* The letters written to me during the war were all lost or stolen about, or soon after, the close; the reports made by army commanders were, many of them, captured among the papers of the adjutant-general. These and others are being published by the United States Government in the official record of the "War of the Rebellion." From these you will be able to extract information in regard to some of the most eminent Irishmen who served in the Confederate army. Among the most gallant and distinguished officers in our service was Gen. Pat Cleburne, who fell while gallantly leading a charge at Franklin, Tenn. Capt. Mitchel, a son of the patriot, John Mitchel, was killed while serving in the defence of Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor. Capt. Atkins, who had served in the army of Garibaldi, came to the Confederacy, and in the first battle of Manassas served in the ranks of Wheat's Louisiana battalion. For gallantry and good conduct he was promoted to a vacancy created by the casualties of that battle, and served with great gallantry in subsequent engagements, until he was disabled by wounds and was placed upon special service at Richmond. After a time he was informed of the death of his father, and that the interests of his property and of his family required his return to Ireland. He called upon me to announce the fact, adding that he would not leave were it not that the surgeons had told him he would never again be fit for field service. Before taking his leave, he said when he reached home he would send his younger brother to take his place. Notwithstanding the difficulties which then existed, on account of the blockade, in due time his brother arrived and reported for duty.

Of the elder Atkins, who died of his wounds after his return to Ireland, I have vivid remembrance as he appeared near the close of the battle of the first Manassas. He was a man about six feet four inches nigh, broad-shouldered, gaunt-waisted, big boned, and with every indication of power and activity. He was serving in the ranks of the Louisiana Tigers. As I rode past a spring giving a small supply of water, and around which the men were gathered with cups to catch it as it drained out, I saw Atkins, whom I recognized, because on his arrival he had called upon me at my office, standing with his hands crossed on the muzzle of his rifle with the air of one who defied thirst as he had danger and fatigue, and he so impressed me that I spoke to Major Wheat, commanding the battalion, and asked him if there was no place to which Atkins could be properly assigned. He told me there was a vacancy of captain, to which he thought the company would willingly elect him. Suffice it to say that he fully justified the impression he had created upon me.

I am sorry I have no records to refresh my memory in regard to the Irishmen who performed gallant and valuable service in our army. They were of two classes—those who were residing in the South before the war, and those who, despite the difficulties of getting transportation, came to us to fight for home rule—came at their own expense, joined the army without bounty, notwithstanding our poverty and destitution in all the material of war, served with patriotic fidelity and Irish gallantry wherever they were tried. At page 239 and following of Vol. II of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," you will find a report of the battle of Sabine Pass, Texas, where 44 men, commanded by Lieutenant Dowling, all of them Irishmen, achieved the most wonderful victory that I believe is to be found in the annals of military history.

Respectfully and truly yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A GLIMPSE OF GRADY.

Julian Ralph Pictures the Young Editor and Orator from the South.

Says Julian Ralph in an out-of-town letter: I saw Mr. Grady in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, ripping open his letters and telegrams, while his wife waited patiently to start for the train by which both were to go home. He is a man of about 34 years of age, and is partial to blue flannel for street attire. He is short and solidly built, with a face uncommon in the North. It is round and smooth, without a sign of beard or moustache. It is dark almost to swarthiness, and has very marked features; jet black eyes, a large nose and the mouth of a genius, that is to say, a good sized mouth. The thick hair of his head is jet black, his hands are small and his feet are still smaller. There is a strong hint of Irish paternity in his face, given to it by its high cheek bones. Altogether, Mr. Grady is a marked looking man, of the style of Thomas Jefferson, somewhat.

"My grandfather was Irish," he said, "but my father was American and Southern by birth. He was a Union man in sympathy, but entered the war on the Southern side, of course, for he was loyal to his section of the country. He was killed when I was 14."

Mr. Grady was so situated that neither the war nor his father's fate deprived him of the blessing of a thorough education. He became a graduate of the University of Georgia and of the University of Virginia. At 19, impelled by the uncontrollable bent of his genius (which is journalistic above all else), he became the owner of a daily paper in Rome, Ga., and later of a daily paper in Atlanta. James Gordon Bennett then appointed him Southern correspondent of the *Herald* and he held that place six years, doing notable work there, as in the exposure of the Florida electoral conspiracy in 1876, and the publication of a digest of Jefferson Davis' book before it was issued. Six years ago he bought in the Atlanta *Constitution*, paying $20,000 for a quarter interest, the capital of the concern being $100,000. To-day stock is quoted at five dollars for one. Whether it was luck or foresight on his part, he has got what in business circles is often called "a soft thing," for his paper is practically without competitors. If he can't find room for a piece of news to-day he can hold it over till to-morrow and it will still be news. Not that he ever does such a thing, but that presents the idea I want to give of the unique property he owns. In the capital of the new and enterprising South, in the heart of the old South, the *Constitution* has no competitors worthy the name except the distant *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans, and the equally far-off *Courier-Journal* of Wattersonville, Kentucky. Under Mr. Grady's management the *Constitution* has been original, enterprising and brilliant, so that its weekly edition now has a sale of 95,000 copies, or three times what would be considered a good circulation for a daily in a city of Atlanta's size in other parts of the country.

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April 22 tf

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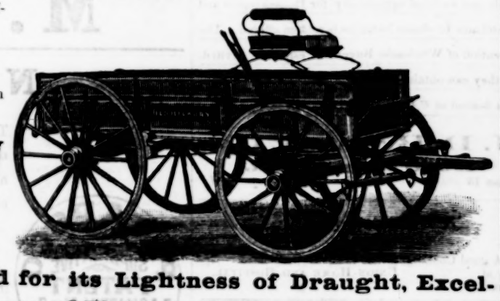

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I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.

dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

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WILL SEND A BOX (1 DOZEN) OF

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There is much excellent fiction, including a serial by Harold Frederic; stories extending through several numbers by H. C. Bunner, J. S. of Dale, and others; and short stories by E. E. Hewerson, Joel Chandler Harris, T. A. Janvier, Miss Jewett, Octave Thanet, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Crosby, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. Walker's on Socialism; Dr. William Hayes Ward's on Babylonian Cylinders; Mr. John C. Ropes' on the Portraits of Cæsar; Captain Greene's on Coast Defence, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be published at $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions may be sent to any newsdealer or bookseller, or to

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nov 18-tf

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A SHORT SERIAL STORY by MRS. BURNETT, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of ST. NICHOLAS.

WAR STORIES for BOYS and GIRLS. GEN. BADEAU, chief-of-staff, biographer and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The SERIAL STORIES include "Sman and Sumnita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Francis Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides;" also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

SHORT ARTICLES, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy;" "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruda; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Fredrick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

The subscription price of ST. NICHOLAS *is* $3.00 *a year; 25 cents a number. Subscriptions are received by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere, or by the publishers. New volume begins with the November number. Send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue (free) containing full prospectus, etc., etc.* THE CENTURY CO., New York.

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aug 13 131-tf

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oct 14 tf

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nov 25 tf

Sale of Valuable Real and Personal Property.

By virtue of a certain mortgage made by T. J. Smith to R. W. Hicks, on April 27th, 1886, and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, in Book G. No. 4, pages 118 and 119, I will sell, at public auction, the following real estate: 1st: A tract of land containing thirty-four acres, lying on Black River, in Beaver Dam township, adjoining the lands of John Smith and others. 2nd: A tract of ninety acres adjoining the first tract. 3rd: A tract of sixteen acres adjoining the first tract and the lands of Simmons and others. These lands are the "River Tract" Lot No. 4, the "House Tract" Lot No. 1 and the "Mill Tract" Lot No. 1, in the Partition among the heirs of Robert Melvin, deceased. The title to all of the tracts is good.

These lands are well timbered and are now being used for making turpentine, while a part of them is well adapted to farming purposes. At the same time I will sell the following desirable personal property: One dark bay horse, three cows, one bull and one heifer, and two yearlings, two sows and nine shotes, four goats and one turpentine still, (about 15 bbls.) worm and cap, all in good condition.

Terms of sale of the real estate, one-half cash and balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months with interest from date of sale at eight per cent. per annum. For personal property, terms cash. Place of sale, Market House in Fayetteville. Time of sale, Tuesday, January 18th, 1887, at 12 o'clock M.

R. W. HICKS, Mortgagee.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

dec 16 ts

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Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county as Administrator of the estate of Nathan Johnson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 20th of November, 1887, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MALCOM McMILLAN, Adm'r of Nathan Johnson.

N. W. Ray, Atty.
dec 2 6

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dec 16 2m